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Five Reasons Are Outlined to Congress In Support of Foreign Affairs Academy

The Department of State has officially stated its support of proposed legislation to establish a National Academy of Foreign Affairs

Reasons for wanting such an institution were summarized by Walt W. Rostow, counselor and chairman of the Policy Planing Council in testimony before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

Legislation under consideration would establish an academy to provide advanced, profession illevel training to officers of the State Department, U.S. Information Agency, Agency for International Development and a score of other government departments and agencies involved in the conduct of foreign affairs

Five Reasons Given

Rostow detailed five reasons why the State Department wen by consider such an academy as in advantage and as a step forward

- The question of scale was cited. As opposed to the Foreign: Service Institute program for 1962, 40 per cent. More substantial in- ernment ideas and proposals which creases in the critical areas of senior and mid-career training would range from a four-fold to a 14fold jump. It is from these particular groups that the professional leaders of the next phase in our national security effort must be drawn.
- Rostow pointed out that a National Academy of Foreign Affairs would accelerate the process of bringing together men who rose in the Department during the war years with those who rose during the Cold War years. It is necessary to bring these men and the instruments of policy they represent together in a coordinate way on concrete problems.

Team Work Needed

Men from the relevant civil and military branches of the nation's establishment daist similarly be forged into a tram that can work comfortably in 13: Pentagon, AID USIA, CIA and other such agen

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Walter W. Rostow

proposed academy would create an states there in which men, with both practical and academic exstience, could survey the lessons st successes and failures on a

ease study basis.

From such experience, gleaned from classified material, they could it was calculated the amount of generate new teaching materials, teaching and related research that freely debate the past and look teaching and related research that ahead, and bring into the stream would be done at an academy of policy-making within the gov-

herwise would not be generated.

Additionally, such an acamy would establish relations the confers of research and pught existing outside of the government. houn

Rostow clied the post-war de-relopment of a remarkable set of tratifications devoted to research on problems of foreign and military policy; such institutions now make major contributions in the form of both research and policy suggestions.

Provide Research Link

A National Academy of Foreign Affairs would establish a sound systematic and effective link between the government and such institutions

 Rostow's last point concerned the quality of teaching. He claimed that what was needed was a more or less permanent faculty, plus a flow of men who would come to Washington for a year or two, both to teach and do research.

Under proper auspices, first-rate men outside government would come to regard it as wise to budget and plan ahead for a year or so to be spent in Washington at the academy, not merely to enrich the stream of teaching here, but to permit them access to the materials, men and problems which are their normal concern in their institutions and universities.

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